

Provision of O RhD Positive Red Cells for use as Emergency Blood across 5 sites.

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Berkshire & Surrey Pathology Services

A joint venture between Ashford and St. Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust, Royal Berkshire NHS Foundation Trust and Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. Legal entity host Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust

NHS

Pathology Solutions

In response to an initiative by NHSBT to reduce the use of O RhD Negative red cells, Berkshire and Surrey Pathology (BSPS) services agreed to roll out the provision of O RhD positive red cells for emergency use.

Aims

To preserve O RhD Negative red cells for use in women of child bearing potential, all <18s and O RhD Negative Patients. To potentially reduce the total number of stock O RhD Negative red cells held at each site.

Method

Initially, clinical staff were advised that only adult males could be given O RhD positive emergency units and all females and <18s should receive O RhD negative emergency units.

The risks of collecting and administering the wrong unit were assessed and processes put in place to mitigate them. Having been agreed by the joint BSPS Patient Blood Management Team, the proposal was shared at Patient Blood Management Committees on each of the 5 acute sites.


Each Trust made clinical areas aware of the change via newsletters, posters and it was also included in all clinical training.

Method

O RhD positive units were introduced to **all** main issue fridges with the exception of maternity.

The number of O RhD negative units was reduced by half, to be replaced with O RhD Positive units.

Clearly labelled plastic bags were sourced:



- Red bags for O RhD negative units labelled “for use in a life threatening haemorrhage”
- Blue bags for O RhD positive units labelled “for adult males only, in a life threatening haemorrhage”

The shelves in the issue fridges are labelled and laminated posters are displayed near the fridges.

Results

Figure 1 shows that, since implementation, some O RhD negative units were selected for adult males but no O RhD Positive units were incorrectly selected for females or children.

Fig1:

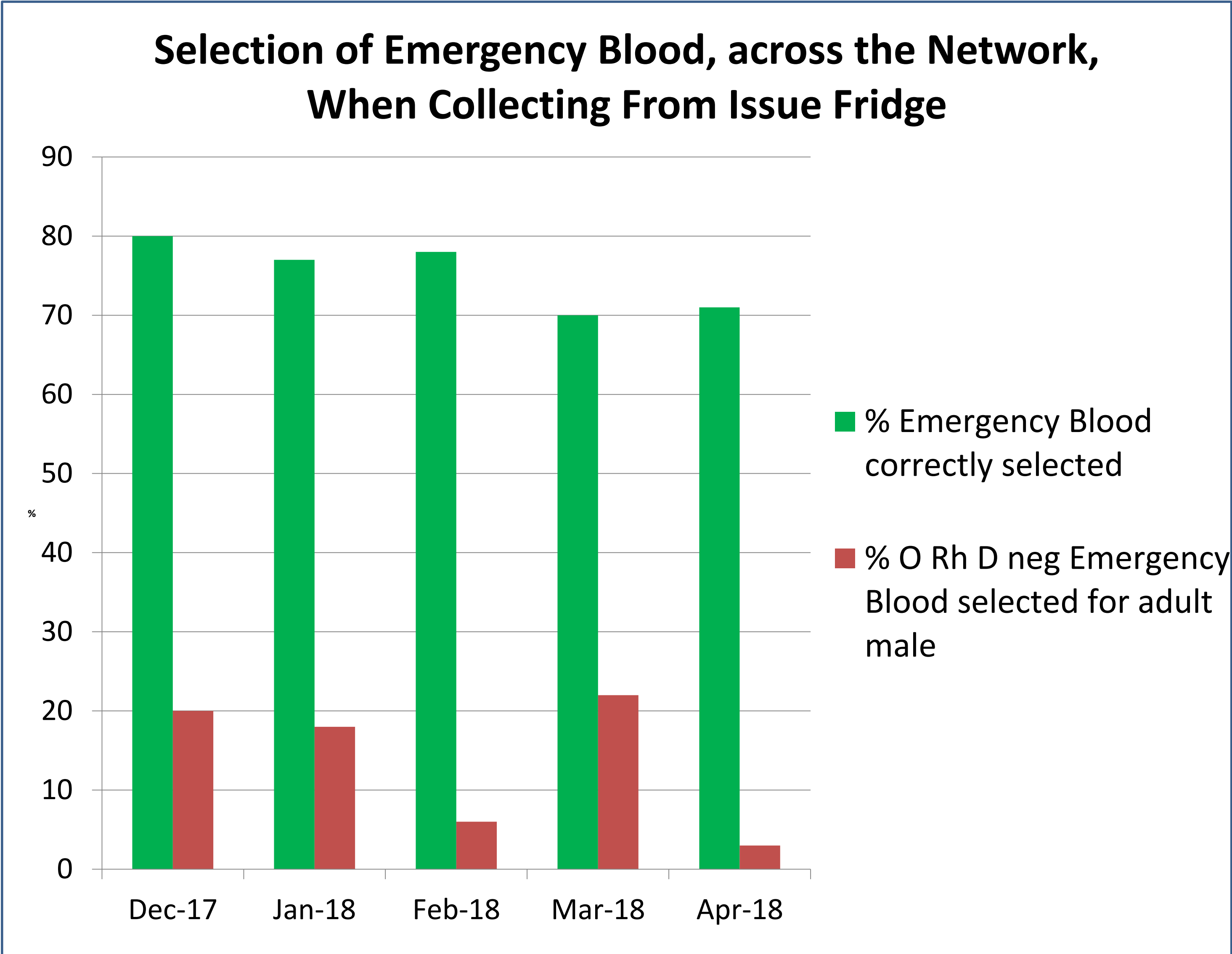
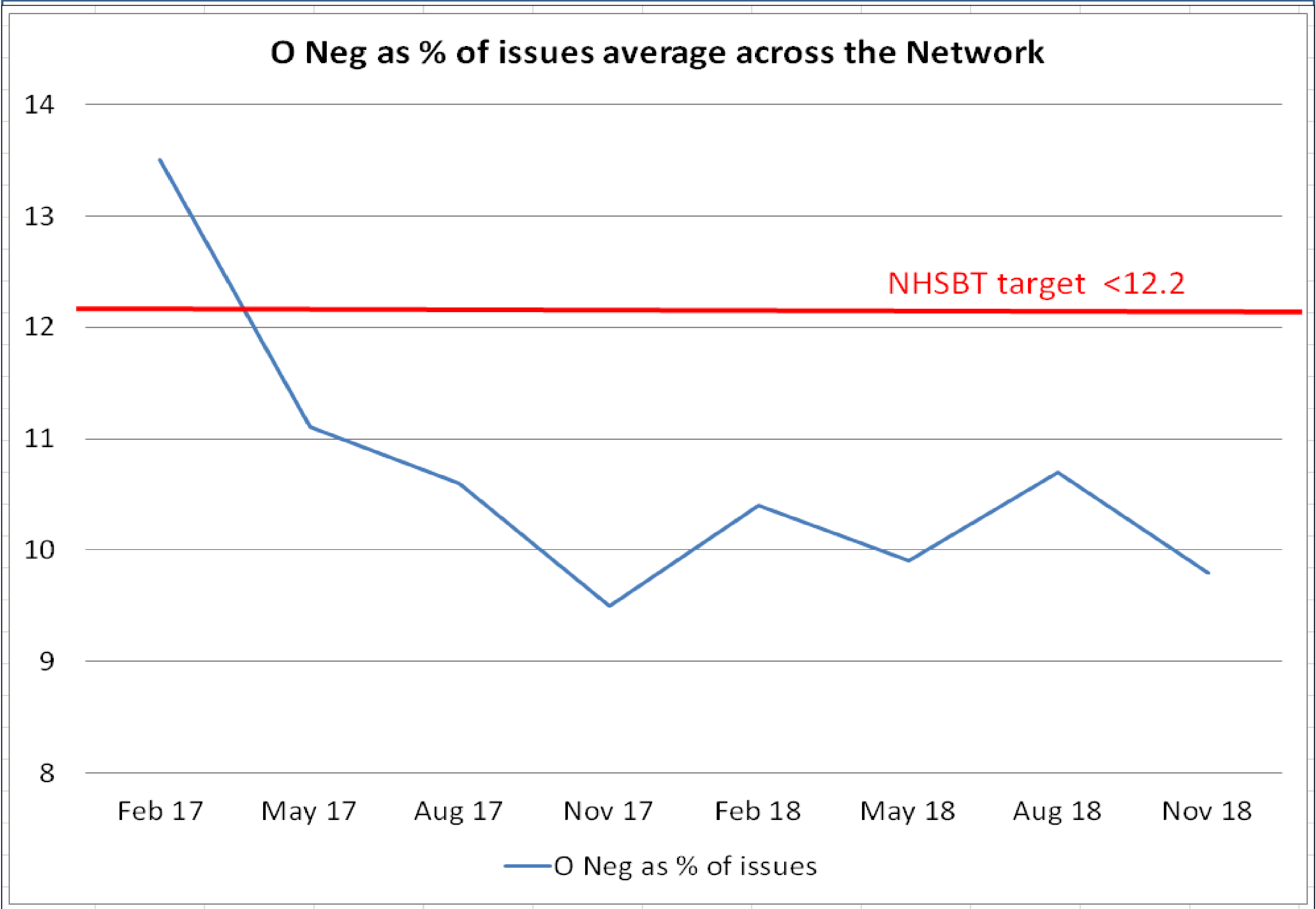


Figure 2 shows a decrease in the number of O RhD negative units being issued across the network since implementation

Fig:2



Conclusions

The introduction has been a success and has helped to reduce use of O RhD Negative red cells across the network. Extending the use of O RhD Positive red cells to women “beyond childbearing potential” (>50yo) has now be rolled out across the network.

The Network will now look at 7 day usage from the NHSBT O Neg Highlight report with a view to reduce O RhD Neg stock to no more than the average 7 day figure on all sites.